



Talk Comes High.

"What do you think of that lawyer I recommended to you?"
 "I've lost faith in him."
 "Indeed!"
 "Yes; you see, when I first went to him and told him what the fellow I was about to sue said to me, he told me talk was cheap."
 "Yes."
 "Well, when he sent in his bill I found that it was not."—Yonker's Statesman.

ONCE BITTEN, TWICE SHY.



Clerk—Will you register, sir?
 Mr. Wayback—Will I dew what?
 Clerk—Register; sign your name in this book.
 Mr. Wayback—Well, I ruther guess not, young feller. I writ my name onto a paper for a lightnin' rod peddler onst an' that was enuff fer me.—Chicago Daily News.

Calm and Storm.

Big blue sky above you—
 Lilies at your feet;
 Life, and one to love you,
 And all the world is sweet.
 Stormy skies above you
 Where the lightning meet;
 You have said: "I love you!"
 All the world is sweet!
 —Atlanta Constitution.

They All Came Back.

"Halt a dozen of us fellows," said the struggling young author, "held a competition in short-story writing. My story won the prize."
 "Conceded to be the best, eh?"
 "Well, we sent them all off to the same magazine, and the editor kept mine longer than any of the others."—Philadelphia Press.

The Secret of His Success.

"To what do you attribute your success in life?" asked the inquisitive person.
 "Work," answered Senator Sorghum, positively; "hard work."
 "But you never seem to be devoting much time to work."
 "No. But I hired a tremendous amount of it done."—Washington Star.

Just Before the Proposal.

Her tender eyes are fixed on mine—
 I shrink beneath that glance divine;
 Though kind, 'tis keen, and seems to say:
 "What are you up to, anyway?"
 —Chicago Record.

AN ANGEL IN FURLOUGH.



Lieutenant—Miss Edith, you are an angel. I am surprised that heaven granted you a furlough!—Magendorfer Blatter.

The Point of View.

Viewed through an inverted glass,
 Sometimes makes one see double;
 Thus, four quarts of beer is apt
 To make a full peck of trouble.
 —Chicago Daily News.

Horrible Thought.

Handout Harry—Wot did yer wake me up fer?
 Tiepass Teddy—Yer wuz talkin' in yer sleep, an' I wuz afraid yer mind wuz workin'.—N. Y. Journal.

Demoralizing.

"I always run from a braggart."
 "Why?"
 "If I talk to one a few minutes I get to tellin' lies myself."—Chicago Record.

HIS GREAT SCHEME.

He Would Furnish the Headwork,
 But He Couldn't Get the Money.

"You don't seem to have any doubt we're going to win this election, do you?" asked the man in the somewhat superannuated suit of black, who had called at the headquarters of one of the great political parties and asked to see the manager, says the Chicago Tribune.

"No, sir," replied the manager. "We expect to win, of course."

"Of course, we're going to win," the caller rejoined enthusiastically, "and I've got a little plan for doing up the other fellows and carrying the election in my ward at the same time."

"I'm busy this morning. Perhaps some other day."

"It won't take me two minutes to explain my scheme. It's against the law for anybody to vote at an election if he has a bet on the result, isn't it?"

"O, yes, I suppose it is. Still—"

"Good. It's against the law. Now, I propose that some man—and I am willing to be the man myself—get as many bets as possible out of the other fellows. I can get a whole raft of bets by giving odds of 5 to 1, and when you are certain you are going to win what difference does it make what odds you give? My idea is to make about 100 bets of that kind with men in my precinct. Then, on the day of election, when these chaps step up to vote, I'll be on hand to challenge them. I lose my own vote, of course, but I knock out 100 votes on the other side, and that'll give us the ward by more than 50 majority. I know how the votes run in that part of the city. When I—"

"But what have I got to do with any such scheme as that?" asked the manager.

"Simply this. I can do the headwork of this thing, but I can't furnish the money. It will take \$500. That's a small matter, when there's a campaign fund of hundreds of thousands of dollars to draw on. Besides that, it will be easy to rake in a whole lot of good-sized bets on that ward and clean up a gallon of money on the side. You advance me the \$500 and I—"

"But I am not going to advance you the \$500."

"Do you see any flaw in the scheme, sir?"

"It's simply rot."

"But look at—"

"I haven't any more time to talk to you. Good—"

"It doesn't go?"

"Nary go."

"All I would ask for compensation would be a little commission on—"

"Walker, show this man out."

"You needn't do it, Walker. I can find my way out alone, Walker, thank you. Once more, sir, do I understand that you absolutely refuse to join with me in the plan for beating the enemy, securing the triumph of right, and making a pot of money on the side?"

"You infernal idiot, of course I do."

"Then, sir," responded the man in the superannuated suit of black, stiffening himself, "you will bitterly regret it! I am going to present this idea to the managers of the other political party, and when you find yourself badly left in my ward you'll know who did it! Step aside, Walker, if you please."

Buttressing his threadbare coat about his attenuated form he strode out, leaving behind him a sort of alcoholic odor that lingered for some moments after the sound of his retreating footsteps had died away into silence.

SAVORY BEEF PIE.

When Properly Made It Is a Dish
 That Might Tempt a Delicate
 Appetite.

Beat about two pounds of steak with a rolling pin, then cut it into rather thin slices of as nearly the same size as possible; flatten them out with a wet knife and spread each with a layer of the force-meat given to them. Then roll the meat up and pack it tightly in a stewpan; cover it with brown stock (use a few drops of caramel if necessary to make it a good color) and let it cook in a moderately hot oven for an hour and a half, says the Washington Star.

Remove the meat carefully and place it in a pie dish; measure the stock and add gelatin to it, which has been previously soaked in the proportion of half an ounce to half a pint. If sweet gelatin is used rather less than half the quantity would be required. Strain the stock over the meat, and when it is cold cover it with a good light paste, which should be brushed over with a beaten egg and baked in a well-heated oven.

The pie should be kept in a cold place for some time after it is quite cold, so that the stock may set in a firm jelly. For the forcemeat mix six ounces of fine white bread crumbs with two tablespoonsful of chopped parsley, a dessertspoonful of finely-minced onion, a very little grated lemon peel and two ounces of lean ham or boiled bacon, which has been pounded or passed through a sieve. Season with pepper, salt and a little grated nutmeg and moisten the dry ingredients with sufficient beaten egg to form a fairly soft paste.

To Remove Troublesome Stains.
 Coffee and tea stains are removed by pouring boiling water through the stain, then dipping the spot in ammonia water and at once rinsing in cold water. If possible put the fabric in the sun to dry. Stains made by a too hot iron may be made all right by the use of onion juice. Mix with an ounce of Fuller's earth the juice obtained by squeezing a baked onion. Add to this a little shredded Babbitt's soap and a wineglassful of vinegar. Heat the mixture until the soap is dissolved, and when it is quite cold rub it liberally over the scorched place and leave it to dry.—American Queen.

CHINESE IN THE FUTURE.

They May Eventually Enter Into
 Competition in the Markets
 of the World.

The possibilities of Chinese competition in the markets of the world are discussed in a noteworthy article by Alleyne Ireland in the North American Review. He believes that China will eventually enter into active commercial rivalry with the western nations. The point, which we have emphasized in previous discussions of this aspect of the Chinese problem, that the Chinese population is capable of a high degree of industrial development, is forcefully put by Mr. Ireland. "A Chinaman," he remarks, "can outwork and underlie any other worker in the world." The industrial capabilities of her population will enable China, when equipped with modern appliances of production and distribution, not only to hold her own markets against western competition, but also to invade foreign markets. Instead of remaining a passive purchaser of American and European merchandise China will become in the future an active seller of her own products in other lands.

The commercial rivalry of the Chinese, Mr. Ireland points out, will be especially formidable in the tropical and subtropical markets. There are almost boundless opportunities for the development of trade with tropical countries. The Chinese are in a position to compete for this expanding trade on peculiarly favorable conditions. In fact, as Mr. Ireland puts it, "the commercial problem created by the prospect of an economic awakening of China may be said to consist, in its simplest form, of the possible exclusion of the white race from participation in the advantages which would follow an increase in the economic efficiency of the tropical and of the subtropical peoples."

A fact of great importance in this connection is that the Chinaman can settle and thrive in all the tropical countries, while in most of them the white man can never be more than a temporary resident. Mr. Ireland predicts that "throughout the tropics, possibly excepting India, the Chinaman, even should he continue to emigrate in no greater force than hitherto, will gradually supersede all the native races." The Chinese saturation of the tropics, he believes, will be delayed for a considerable period on account of the aversion of the Chinese to emigration. But eventually the tropics will probably be overrun and dominated by the Chinese. This result would be hastened if the Chinese government, as is by no means improbable, should deliberately embark on a policy of territorial expansion.

"In any event," Mr. Ireland concludes, "the industrial development which may be expected to follow even a moderate degree of internal reform, if accompanied by the adoption of western industrial methods, will soon set China at work seeking foreign markets." China is not to be treated as a neglectable quantity in the future development of international trade. She seems destined to become a very lively rival of the western nations in the markets of the world.

CHILDREN AS CLIMBERS.

They Are Scarcely Happy When
 Traveling Up the Hills of
 Switzerland.

Mr. E. H. Cooper, in Cassell's Magazine, says in an illustrated article "On the Matterhorn": "Among my most frequent climbing companions are children of ages varying from six to sixteen. They require attention on mountain heights—a good deal of attention. The usual nursery method of negotiating a mountain is to skip up the first quarter, run up the second, walk rather soberly up the next quarter and proceed for the rest of the way in tears. Their boots are hurting them horribly, their stockings suspenders are broken and the stockings are coming down, they have got headaches, and at every fresh step buttons are flying off from all parts of their clothing. The return journey is mostly a matter of hiring guides with some of the hand-drawn sledges used by hillside peasants to carry men down. But when those little folks have been trained to walk they are the most charming companions; and no climber is so nice as one made in company with some happy crowd of small alpinists with miniature alpenstocks, ridiculously small nailed boots, and a general capacity for eating, climbing, and laughing at anything. The guide who comes with you is also happy, feeling that at any difficult place he has only to grasp several small petticoats in one large hand, and at the worst can carry the whole party on one arm without serious difficulty. The average child is so serenely and perfectly happy climbing on the hills of Switzerland in a blaze of sun and the most perfect air of Europe, that it seems a pity children cannot come more often to share the holidays of their elders."

Shanghai an Important Consulate.
 The United States consulate in Shanghai is one of the most important in the far east, if not in the world. Diplomatically, it ranks with that of London, Liverpool, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rio Janeiro, Calcutta and Hong Kong. This consulate comprises a small world within itself presided over by the consul general, who is head and chief, whose word is law, whose official ultimatum, in many important emergencies, is decisive, and to whom obedience is yielded without question.—N. Y. Sun.

Strength of the Golden Eagle.
 The golden eagle has great strength. It lifts and carries off with ease a weight of 80 pounds.—Chicago Chronicle.

HUMOROUS.

If you are out driving in a storm don't attempt to hold the reins.—Chicago Daily News.

Edith—"I know your intended is wealthy, but I heard last evening that he was awfully close." Edna—"Yes, he was."—Town Topics.

Upon being burned, money sends up blinding fumes, under the cover of which many things otherwise impossible may readily be done.—Detroit Journal.

"I don't see why the men all think Miss Greenstreet such a charming conversationalist." "Why, she gives them a chance to say something once in awhile."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Discouraging to Sickness.—First Villager—"There is much less sickness since the new doctor came." Second Villager—"Yes, he is so much harder to beat out of his bills than the old doctor was."—Detroit Journal.

"The complainant," said the judge, "says you attempted to knock his head off." "Your honor," said the defendant, "he stood out in front of my house singing: 'All I Want Is a Little Bit Off the Top' as loud as he could yell, and I thought I ought to accommodate him."—Indianapolis Press.

The Court—"What is Mr. Bilbil's reputation for truth and veracity?" The Witness—"I should say it is very bad—or it ought to be. It was only yesterday that he told me he fully understood the Chinese situation, and has understood it from the first."—Boston Transcript.

Mr. A. (before the full length portrait of a girl)—"Oh, if I only knew the painter of this!" Artist (stepping forward joyfully)—"Permit me, madam, to introduce myself as the painter."

Mrs. A.—"What extraordinary good luck! Now you will tell me—won't you—the address of the dressmaker who made this girl's frock?"—Pearson's Weekly.

DEATHS ON LAND AND SEA.

Statistics Show That It Is Safer to
 Go to War or to Sea Than to
 Travel by Rail.

According to late official returns one's chance of being drowned by falling overboard or losing one's life through shipwreck in the British merchant marine is as 1 to 147. Taking into account all the other accidents which occur on board ship, the chances are as 1 in 129. This is for the officers and crews of the merchant navy. The passenger has a much better chance—in fact, his risks are almost nothing. Of the hundreds of thousands of passengers carried by British ships in the last year only 116 lost their lives through shipwreck. It would almost seem that it is safer to go to sea than to stay ashore, provided one is a passenger. Great Britain employed over 221,000 men in her merchant marine last year, a smaller number than she has employed before for many years. Of these 1,503 were lost by wreck or drowning, and 205 by other accidents, making a total of 1,708 sailors of British ships, sail and steam, who perished at sea in the course of 1899. Sailing vessels are not as safe to work as steamers, for one sailor in 90 was shipped in a "lime juice wind jammer," which, being interpreted, is a British sailing vessel, last year lost his life by wreck or drowning, and enough were killed aboard such ships in other ways than wreck or drowning to bring the average up to 1 in 81 sailors who never again will see the "dear white cliffs of Dover." In steam vessels the number lost from every cause was only 1 in every 152 sailors employed.

It is interesting, says the Washington Post, to compare this record of lives lost at sea with the report of the United States interstate commerce commissioners, showing the deaths among railroad employees in this country as the result of accidents. Last year 2,210 railroad employees were killed and 34,923 injured, a total of 37,133. This is nearly 2½ times as many men as were killed and wounded in the British army in South Africa up to July 1, which is set down in round numbers as 15,000. Taking the record of deaths on American railways among the employees, those people who are technically known to the roads as "trespassers" and the passengers, the number of killed footed up to 7,123, besides which there were 44,620 people injured—a total of over 51,000. This is far in excess of the number of people killed and wounded in the wars in South Africa and in the Philippines, including friend and foe. It would seem that warfare and seafaring were, after all, safe occupations compared with traveling by railroad. The figures also would seem to prove that we are still far away from the perfection of railway travel. In spite of all the ingenious inventions which have been made to make it safer to travel by rail, the loss of life due to railway accidents is still appallingly large.

A Cunning Dog.

A rabbit-dog belonging to James Ross, a farmer, living about two miles from Blackwood, Camden county, N. J., recently saved himself from being burned to death by burrowing into the earth. The barn in which he was confined was set on fire by a small boy with a lantern, who tumbled through a skylight. When the dog found himself hemmed in by a circle of fire he began to dig in the soft earth which formed the floor of the barn, and soon had a burrow four feet deep, in which he took refuge. Debris fell across the hole and protected him. When the fire had burned itself out the dog was found unharmed.—Philadelphia North American.

Between Friends.

Miss Johnson—Oh, yes; he fell in love with me at sight. It was at the masquerade ball, you know?

Miss Jackson—Um! Now I understand. How was yo' disguised?

Judge.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RY.

TIME TABLE.
 IN EFFECT JULY 16, 1900.

EAST BOUND.		WEST BOUND.	
Ar Louisville	8:30am 6:00pm	Ar Winchester	7:30am 4:38pm 6:20am 2:50pm
Ar Lexington	11:00am 8:40pm	Ar Lexington	8:12am 5:10pm 7:05am 3:50pm
Ar Lexington	11:20am 8:41pm	Ar Frankfort	9:00am 6:14pm
Ar Winchester	11:57am 9:18pm 8:50am 6:30pm	Ar Shelbyville	10:01am 7:00pm
Ar Mt. Sterling	12:25pm 9:43pm 9:25am 7:00pm		
Ar Washington	6:00am 2:40pm		
Ar Philadelphia	10:15am 7:00pm		
Ar New York	12:40n 9:00pm		

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